

TERMS:
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Obituary Notices exceeding five lines,
Tributes of Respect, Communications of
a personal character, when admissible,
and Announcements of Candidates will
be charged for as advertisements.
Job Printing neatly and cheaply execu-
ted.
Necessity compels us to adhere strictly
to the requirements of Cash Payments.

TEACHERS' COLUMN.

All communications intended
for this column should be addressed
to S. P. Stridling, School Commis-
sioner, Walhalla, S. C.

A man may push a wheelbarrow
and be behind his work, but it is not
so easy to push a school that way.
Pushing depends upon the one who
pushes, and the way the pushing is
done, and the object aimed at. Push-
ing a mule would not be a very
pleasant occupation for the pusher.
Children, Darwin says, are related
to their animal ancestors, and, as a
result some of them are very mule-
like, and the effect is the same
whether we push the mule or the
mule or the mule. Many teachers
have been kicked out of the school
room because they honestly and
earnestly tried to push mule-like
children, mule-like parents, and a mule-
like school board. A story more than
two thousand years old of a poor
fellow who couldn't make his mule
go by pushing him, so he tied a bun-
dle of hay to the end of a stick and
fastened it to the mule's back so that
it was just beyond the reach of his
nose. The mule went very well af-
ter this. One thing is very certain:
it is that the world will not move
faster than it wants to, and a study
of the ways to make it want to
move faster in the right direction is
one of the most important problems
presented to the thinking minds for
solution.—School Journal.

The sun should not set upon our
anger, neither should he rise upon
our confidence. We should forgive
freely, but forget rarely. I will not
be revenged, and this I owe to my
enemy; but I will remember, and
this I owe to myself.

Times of general calamity and
confidence have ever been produc-
tive of the greatest minds. The
purest ore is produced from the hot-
test furnace, and the brightest thun-
derbolt is elicited from the darkest
storm.

A Voice from the Tugaloos.

TUGALOO HOME, S. C.,
July 8, 1889.

DEAR COURIER: As the sun be-
gins to recede from the zenith, the
birds begin to sing lazily in the
leafy dells, the air is oppressive, the
sky is overcast with azure hue, the
fly, the katydid, etc., all seem
to indicate the "heated term." Yes-
terday and to-day, after so much
rain, were genuine summer days, pec-
uliar to July, glowing and growing.
Washing rains from Sunday till
Thursday have been very trying on
land and crops. Still, the prospect
never was better for corn, both bot-
tom and upland. The stalk is very
large. Cotton is late, but July and
August have more to do in deter-
mining the cotton yield than all the
balance of the year. So there is a
chance for cotton yet. Considerable
damage has been done to low
lands on creeks and branches by the
late rains. The river rose about
eight feet. There was some damage
done thereby.

The peach crop is exorbitant;
trees are breaking down. It would
be well to prop up the limbs and as
they ripen, can and dry. The peach
crop does not hit often as it has this
year. Pomologists may be proud of
his success in the June peach, as an
acquisition to fruit culture, so won-
derfully proved this season. But
one thing the farmer may be assured:
he will get nothing satisfactory by
planting the seed of the June peach.
Like does not produce like.

The honey crop is unusually fine
in quality and quantity. Honey is
as susceptible of classification as
cotton. Honey just at this time is
very fine flavored. The care of bees
is both lucrative and pleasant.
Somebody says:

"He who would live at ease
Should cultivate both fruit and bees;
Much labor through the first demands,
The second's for more feeble hands."

A man speaking of his apnary was
asked by his little daughter what
apnary meant. The father says,
"what do you think it means?" She
replied, "I do not know, unless it is
a place to tame apes."

Married, near Fair Play, on Tues-
day, the 2d instant, by J. R. Earle,
Esq., Mr. S. M. Vickory to Miss
Lula Sullivan, all of Oconee County.
Owing to the press of work, inci-
dent from the rains of last week, the
care of the small grain crop, etc., the
agricultural picnic will be postponed
until Friday, the 19th, instead of
Monday, the 15th. B. F. K.

KEOWEE COURIER.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY 18, 1889.
VOLUME XL.—NO 29.

THE CLEMSON WILL CASE.

Chief Justice Fuller's Official Op-
inion.

The long expected opinion of
Chief Justice Fuller in the Clemson
case was filed in the United States
Circuit Court yesterday. This case,
which is legally known as the case
of Inabella Lee, by her next friend,
Gideon Lee vs. Richard W. Simp-
son, was heard on the 18th of May,
last, before Chief Justice Fuller,
Circuit Judge Bond and District
Judge Simonton. The case came up
on a bill of complaint, filed Novem-
ber 20, 1888, asserting title in the
complainant, Miss Lee, to the prop-
erty bequeathed to the State, and
asking a decree to that effect, and
that the defendant, Mr. Simpson,
held the legal title in trust for her,
for injunction and accounting.

Immediately after hearing the
case Chief Justice Fuller decided in
favor of the defendant and issued an
order dismissing the complaint, pro-
mising to file an opinion later. It is
understood that the complainant
will carry the case to the Supreme
Court on appeal from the decision of
the Circuit Court, but have been
waiting for the opinion of Mr. Full-
er before making a motion of ap-
peal.

The opinion of Chief Justice Full-
er was evidently prepared with
great care. After reviewing the
facts he gives the following conclu-
sions:

Fuller, C. J. In respect to juris-
diction, we are satisfied with the con-
clusions reached by the District
Judge when this cause came up on
demurrer, and do not consider it ne-
cessary to add anything to the views
then expressed. Lee vs. Simpson,
37 Fed. Rep., 12.

The main question for determina-
tion is, then, when the property
passed by the will of Mrs. Clemson
as in due execution of the power
under the will and codicil of Mrs.
Floride Calhoun. By that will and
codicil three-fourths of the testa-
trix's interest in the bond and mort-
gage of A. P. Calhoun was bequeathed
to Mrs. Clemson for her sole and
separate use during her life, the legal
title being vested in a trustee, to be
disposed of, and the proceeds in-
vested as she may direct, but to be
held in like trust, with power in her
to change her trustee as she might
desire, and she was also authorized
and empowered to dispose of said
bequest by will as she pleased, what-
ever form it had assumed, as by pur-
chase of the Fort Hill property or
otherwise.

The rule established by the weight
of English authority prior to the
Statutes of 7 Will IV, and 1 Viet.,
Ch. 26, Sec. 27, was that a will
could not be held to be the execu-
tion of a power unless it referred to
the power, or described the prop-
erty subject to it, or would be op-
erative if not acting upon such
property, but the general rule in this
country is more liberal, and the in-
tention of the testator as the donee
of the power to execute it, however
manifested, whether directly or in-
directly, positively or by just im-
plication, is held to prevail even
though the will does not refer to the
power, nor designate the property,
and the donee has other property
upon which the will may operate.
So that "the question is in every
case a question of the intention of
the donee of the power, taking into
consideration not only the terms of
the will, but the circumstances sur-
rounding him at the time of its ex-
ecution, such as the source of the
power, the terms of the instrument
creating it, and the extent of his
present or past interest in the prop-
erty subject to it. Gray, C. J.,
Sewall vs. Wilmer, 132 Mass., 134;
Walker vs. Conn. M. L. Ins. Co., 100
U. S., 357. And a general devise or
bequest may be construed as includ-
ing real or personal estate of which
the testator has a general power of
appointment, unless a contrary in-
tention appears by or can be deduced
from the will. Funk vs. Eggleston,
92 Ill., 515; White vs. Hicks, 33 N. Y.,
383; Blagge vs. Miles, 1 Story,
427; Andrews vs. Bloomfield, 32
Miss., 108.

In Blake vs. Hawkins, 98 U. S.,
315, 323, Mr. Justice Strong, speak-
ing for the Court, said: "On the
other hand, if the will contains no
expressed intent to exert the power,
yet, if it may be reasonably gathered
from the gifts and directions made
that their purpose and object were
to execute it, the will must be re-

garded as an execution. After all,
an appointment under a power is an
intent to appoint carried out, and, if
made by will, the intent and its ex-
ecution are to be sought for through
the whole instrument."

In Bilderback vs. Boyce, 14 S. C.,
the Supreme Court of South Caro-
lina expresses its concurrence with
the rule followed in the English
Chancery, with the modification, in-
dicated by Mr. Justice Story in
Blagge vs. Miles, supra, that if the
intention to execute is, under all the
circumstances, apparent and clear,
so that the transaction is not fairly
susceptible of any other interrup-
tion, the execution should be sus-
tained.

By her will, Mrs. Clemson declares
herself "entitled to legacies under
the last will of my deceased mother,
Floride Calhoun," and to a distribu-
tive share in the estates of her sis-
ter and brother, and to have, "not-
withstanding my coverture," full tes-
tamentary power to dispose of the
same," and she then proceeds to
"will, devise and bequeath the en-
tire property and estate to which I
am in anywise entitled, and which I
may hereafter acquire, of whatever
the same may consist, to my beloved
husband, Thomas G. Clemson, abso-
lutely and in fee simple." If, how-
ever, she survives him, or he, surviv-
ing, dies intestate, then the entire
property and estate is devised and
bequeathed to her grand-daughter,
the complainant. The will is dated
September 20, 1871, and upon the
13th of December following Mrs.
Clemson exercised the power of ap-
pointing a new trustee, the instru-
ment reciting that by the will and
codicil of her mother, Mrs. Floride
Calhoun, she is entitled "to consid-
erable legacies, the legal title of
which is, by the will, vested in Ed-
ward Noble, Esq., of Abbeville
county, in said State, as trustee,"
and proceeded to appoint Thomas
G. Clemson "as trustee under the
will for the property therein be-
queathed to me in the codicil," in
the place of said Noble.

Clearly the "legacies" to which
Mrs. Clemson, by the instrument of
appointment, stated she was entitled
and of which she appointed her hus-
band trustee, were the same legacies
to which, by the will, she declared
herself entitled, and which she
thereby devised and bequeathed to
him.

Having the right to the enjoy-
ment, during life, of the property so
held in trust, and the absolute power
of disposing of it at her death, she
treated it as being as much hers as
the alleged distributive share; and,
even if she possessed only a power
over, and not an interest in, the prop-
erty, it would be altogether too
narrow and technical a construction,
under the circumstances, to so limit
the language, "I will, devise and be-
queath the entire property and es-
tate to which I am now in anywise
entitled, and which I may hereafter
acquire, of whatever the same may
consist," as to exclude the exercise
of the power. It is true that the
mention of the distributive share al-
lows it to be said that the instrument
might have some effect by means of
that interest, but this would not be
all the effect the words import, and
if the intention to pass all can be
discovered, it would seem that such
intention ought to prevail. 2 Chance
on Powers, 72, Sec. 1, 597.

The intent to dispose of all the
estate here is apparent upon the face
of the will, and, as the will plainly
refers to the property covered by
the power, its words cannot be sat-
isfied unless the instrument operates
as an execution of the power.

Mrs. Clemson also asserted "full
testamentary power to dispose of
the same," notwithstanding my
(her) coverture," and it is ably ar-
gued by counsel that this assertion
was made by way of emphasizing
the fact that, shortly before, married
women in South Carolina had been
enabled to dispose of their property
by will, and that, therefore, the as-
sertion tends to sustain the conten-
tion that she regarded herself as
dealing solely with property abso-
lutely owned by her in her own
right. But as such statement would,
in that view, have been wholly un-
called for, and this particular prop-
erty could only be disposed of by
Mrs. Clemson by will, while she
could alienate her own property in
any way she chose, the more reason-
able inference seems to us that she
referred to the power of disposition
given by her mother's testament, ra-
ther than to her legal capacity.

In short, we think that, in addi-
tion to the reference to the property

which was the subject of the power,
there is reference to the power itself,
and upon the whole case we can en-
ertain no doubt that it was the in-
tention of Mrs. Clemson to dispose of
the property in question by her last
will and testament, and that this in-
tention was carried out in due ex-
ecution of the power.

The result, therefore, is that the
bill must be dismissed, and it is so
ordered.

Bond and Simonton, J. J., con-
curred.

Good Advice to Lawyers.

The true lawyer rather prevents
than encourages litigation, and finds
in the end that his own best inter-
ests are promoted thereby.

These words were spoken by Mr.
Chauncey M. Depew to the gradu-
ating class of the Yale Law School.
They embody one of the soundest
rules that govern legal practice.

A lawyer who understands his
business should be able in most cases
to determine the law and the rights
of his client with reasonable certaint-
y, to tell whether his client will win
or lose by going into court. Unless
there is a fair chance of winning, or
the question is so doubtful that only
a decision can settle it, the counsel
should keep his client out of litiga-
tion unless forced into it.

In every suit one party or the
other must be in the wrong and
come out unsuccessful. It is the
business of a lawyer on the losing
side to discover his error before go-
ing into court.

But this salutary rule seems to be
widely disregarded in practice. Hu-
dreds of suits are brought or de-
fended in which a lawyer of the
most ordinary ability ought to fore-
see defeat. Many attorneys appear
to go on the theory that it is for the
judge on the bench, not the counsel
in his office, to ascertain the rights
of the client. This course is not
only costly to the unsuccessful litig-
ant, but it is one of the most proli-
fic causes that crowd our courts with
litigation.

The best lawyer is the one that al-
ways keeps his client out of court in
a bad case and only goes in with a
good one.—New York Herald.

The World's Tobacco Yields.

The world's annual output of
tobacco is increasing, perhaps, more
rapidly than that of either wheat or
corn. Kentucky is the greatest
factor in the tobacco market, and
her product steadily grows. That
of Virginia does likewise, and sev-
eral of the Northern States are culti-
vating it successfully. Cuba has
long been famous for her cigar wrap-
pers, and in many parts of the island
the planters are abandoning sugar
and turning their attention to toba-
cco, finding the latter much more
profitable. Even Germany is en-
deavoring to raise it. But the great-
est efforts to extend the cultivation
of tobacco are being made in the
East Indies. Both the soil and the
climate of the great island near the
Asiatic coast are admirably adapt-
ed to the weed, and it has long been
successfully grown there, but not
until recently have attempts been
made to produce it on such a large
scale. Both the Dutch and the
English are heavily interested, and
the industry is not conducted by
small farmers as here in Kentucky,
but by great companies on immense
plantations, working a thousand or
more Coolies and Malays. The
most prosperous of the companies
are located in Batavia and Sumatra,
and their tobacco is frequently ship-
ped to American markets. The
last issue of the London Financial
News quotes the stock of five of
these corporations as follows: 560,
451, 836, 429 and 610. They have
advanced about 60 points each in
the last three months, and are
among the most highly prized shares
on the London exchange.

There is more catarrh in this section
of the country than all other diseases
put together, and until the last few years
was supposed to be incurable. For a
great many years doctors pronounced it
a local disease, and prescribed local
remedies, and by constantly failing to cure
with local treatment, pronounced it in-
curable. Science has proven catarrh to be
a constitutional disease, and therefore
requires constitutional treatment.
Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the
only constitutional cure on the market.
It is taken internally in doses from 10
drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly
upon the blood and mucus surface of the
system. They offer one hundred dollars
for any case it fails to cure. Send for
circulars and testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 15c.

Plantation Riddles.

"Riddle, my riddle my ree,
I'll tell you a riddle you can't tell me."

What memories this couplet will
awaken. All the associations of
early childhood are, with many, link-
ed to the past which conjures up the
days of plantation lore, of queer
melodies, of strange superstitions
and the customs of a race of peo-
ple that passed from the South-
land when the slave was made a free-
man.

The songs, the games, the super-
stition and even the dialect of the
ante-bellum negro have been pre-
served in poetry and prose. But
little has been said about the riddles
and puzzles, which were a chief
form of amusement with the old-
time slave.

Every riddle was propounded with
the seriousness of a philosopher, and
the same introduction was always
used:

"Riddle, my riddle my ree,
I'll tell you a riddle you can't tell me."

Riddles were generally given out
at night at a gathering in one of the
cabins in the negro quarters when
the huge back glow from the
blaze of "lightard chunk." If none
of the "com'ny" were lucky enough
to answer the riddle, the owner, for
it was looked upon as the propound-
er's property, felt at liberty to give
the answer whenever he was so dis-
posed. Old "Uncle Watson," a
typical ante-bellum negro, who be-
longed to a family in South Alabama,
gave out the following riddle at a
"quilting," in 1842:

"Happy, happy Jack, didn't know
his name; happy, happy Jack, dead
all the same."

This was followed by the ques-
tion: "What's dat?"

Nobody could tell, and they were
not to be blamed, and the old man
stoutly refused to make known the
answer, though asked about it twenty
years afterwards.

Here are a few of the old-time ne-
gro riddles which will no doubt be
familiar to many:

"Tickymore, luckymore,
Hangs over a kitchen door;
Nothing so strong
As tickymore, luckymore."

Could you guess the answer to
this if you had ten years and your
life depended upon it? Yet it was
regarded as an excellent riddle by
those to whom it was propounded,
when it was made known that the
answer was "the sun."

The following was also looked
upon as one of much merit, because
nobody could guess it, perhaps:

"Kitchen full, house full,
Can't catch a bowl full."
The answer to this was "smoke."

One of the oldest of these riddles,
and one which was no doubt origi-
nated by a mind of a humorous
turn, was this:

"What makes more fuss under a
gate than a pig?"

Such answers as a cow, a horse, a
mule, a goat, went round the broad,
ample hearth, all to be negated by
the old man in the chimney corner,
looking wise behind the puffs of
smoke from a corn cobb pipe.

And when the answer came—"two
pigs"—the old man was straightway
regarded with as much interest as
the scientific world looks upon the
discoveries of Pompeii.

"What is that which goes all
around the house and makes but one
track?"

Few log cabin gatherings before
the war were spared this riddle.
It was easy enough to guess. The
answer was a "wheelbarrow."

Here's another, and there's some
point in it, too:

"What is that which the more you
cut it the longer it grows?"
A ditch.

Those were days when gas was
not used at all and lamps but little,
so the following riddle was timely
and rated first-class:

"She wears a white petticoat,
And she has a red nose,
And the longer she stands,
The shorter she grows."

"Now, what's dat," would be the
question to follow, and if no one
could answer it, the giver, if he de-
sired to do so, would make himself a
hero by replying:

"Dat's a candle."

The following is a homely one:
"Big at the bottom,
Small at the top,
Little thing in the middle
Goes slippery-flop."
There was nothing hard about

that one, and the stupidest plough
boy generally yelled out: "Hit's a
churn."

This one has a very familiar ring
about it:

"I had a little sister,
Who lived in the sky,
Poor little sister
She had but one eye."

The answer was a "star." It
might have meant anything else.

Here's one that is doubtless obso-
lete:

"As I was going across a bridge, I
met my sister Sallie; I cut off her
head and sucked her blood and left
her body standing."

"Sister Sallie" was a bottle of wine
which the speaker was supposed to
have taken the cork out of and drank
the contents.

"Up hill, down hill, never touch
the ground," was an ambiguous sort
of a "riddle my ree," the answer of
which was a "cow-bell."

Here is one which used to be a
puzzle:

"Over water, under water, never
touch water."

This was a person walking across
a bridge with a bucket of water on
his head.

But the supply is inexhaustible,
and the following will do to close
with. It is given in the South-
Georgia negro dialect:

"Here one, here nurrer,
Here two upon top of nurrer,
Here three wid de legs
Aw tied togarer."

This translated meant:

Here's one, here's another—
Here's two upon top of the other—
Here's three with their legs all tied to-
gether."

Chickens were referred to—which
the guesser had to find out for him-
self, and then tell how many chick-
ens there were. There were three
altogether.

But the days of plantation riddles
are gone, and it only awakens the
memories of the past to brush the
cobwebs from these old relics, for
the time will soon come when even
the memory of man cannot resurrect
them.

GORDON NOEL HURTEL.

The Coal Dealer's Heart.

A coal dealer in the suburbs was
called upon at his office by a poor,
hard-working woman and requested
to send a basket of coal to her home.
"We do not deliver so small a quan-
tity," was the merchant's reply. "It
is our invariable rule never to deliver
less than a quarter of a ton." "But
I cannot pay for so much," was the
pitiful confession, "and I have left
my little children at home in a fire-
less room. What am I to do?"
"Well," returned the dealer, a kind-
lier light beaming in his eye, "I can-
not depart from my rule as to the
quantity." Then, turning to his
clerk, he continued: "John, have a
quarter of a ton of coal sent to the
woman's address as soon as possible."
"But I cannot pay for so much,"
she expostulated. "I already under-
stand that you can't, so I will charge
it to the children." "Give yourself no
more uneasiness about the debt.
Good morning."

Men are very venturesome. Mrs.
Maybrick who is on trial in Liver-
pool for poisoning her husband, has
received through her lawyers several
offers of marriage. The New York
Star says: "This instance recalls
the case of Madeline Smith, the he-
roine of the famous Scotch poison-
ing thirty years ago. She was asked
by twenty-seven men to marry them
if she was acquitted. She was found
not guilty and married a clergyman,
and has been a happy woman ever
since."

Rheumatism and Catarrh.

Rheumatism and catarrh are both
blood diseases. In many severe cases
they have yielded to treatment with B.
B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by
Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Write for
book of convincing proofs. Sent free.
B. B. Dodge, Atlanta, Ga., says: "My
wife had catarrh and nothing did her any
good. Her constitution finally failed
and poison got into her blood. I placed
her on a use of B. B. B., and to my sur-
prise her recovery was rapid and com-
plete."
W. P. McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga., writes:
"I was much emaciated and had rheu-
matism so bad I could not get about
without crutches. I also had neuralgia
in the head. First class physicians did
me no good. Then I tried B. B. B., and
its effects were magical. I cheerfully
recommend it as a good tonic and quick
cure."
Mrs. Matilda Nichols, Knoxville,
Tenn., writes: "I had catarrh six years
and a most distressing cough, and my
eyes were much swollen. Five bottles of
B. B. B., thank God! cured me."
John M. Davis, Myler, Texas, writes:
"I was subject a number of years to
spasms of inflammatory rheumatism,
which six bottles of B. B. B. cured. I
have, as I have entirely cured. I have not
felt the slightest pain since."

KEOWEE COURIER.
ESTABLISHED AT—
Old Pickens in 1849.
MOVED TO—
Walhalla in 1868.

Destroyed by Fire June
21st, 1887.
Re-Established August 11
1887.

Sullivan and Other Strong Men.

Just now John L. Sullivan is the
proudest man that steps on this con-
tinent. His magnificent brute
strength has carried him triumphantly
through a severe ordeal, and he
firmly believes that in a physical
sense he stands without a peer.

It is well while Mr. Sullivan oc-
cupies such a large share of public
attention, to consider this matter of
physical culture. The strong men
whose feats astonish the world are
not as a rule long-lived. Heenan
died of consumption and Morrissey
lost his vitality in middle life. The
famous Boston athlete who trained
himself up to a point where he could
lift a barrel of flour with one hand
went into a rapid decline.

In one of his novels Willie Col-
lins describes a young man who gave
himself up to athletic sports. Ap-
parently this young fellow was a
marvel of strength and endurance.
Suddenly, without any warning,
this splendid brute collapsed. A
shock of paralysis made him an utter
wreck, mentally and bodily.

Some such fate is perhaps in store
for Sullivan. Other men with a
tenth part of his strength will reach
old age and enjoy life, but the
chances are that the vanquisher of
Kilrain will not live to see his forti-
eth birthday. His powers have
been unduly developed. He is a
victim of over training, and is liable
to break down suddenly at any
time.

There is comfort in all this for the
average man. It is pleasant to think
that these giants, who are able to
knock men down like so many ten-
pins, do not have it all their own
way.

The advocates of physical culture
will do well to study the lives of
some of our great athletes. The les-
son taught by them all is that there
is danger of overdoing the thing
when an attempt is made to acquire
an unnatural degree of strength.
We do not need giants these days
and we do not need Sullivans.—At-
lanta Constitution.

Doctors' Bills in China.

We have hardly begun to realize
how much we have yet to learn from
the Chinese in science and general
economy.

Chinese economy, even to the fig-
ures written on the theory that the
converse of every great truth must
itself be true. But the inverted
method is often the soundest.

We Occidentals only pay our
doctors when we are sick, and some-
times not even then. The Celestial
method, as shown by the example of
the emperor of China, is to pay the
doctor only when one is well.

As soon as the emperor is sick it
is a notification to his physicians
that their salary is cut off till he is
perfectly well again. The passion-
ate zeal with which the regulars go
to work to get his majesty back
where their salaries will begin again
is said to be something astounding.
The result is that the emperor is
about the healthiest man standing on
this planet, and his physicians seldom
lose a day's salary.

With us unfortunately, our inter-
ests and those of our physicians are
diametrically opposed. Were the
latter to act on purely business
principles, and adopt the well worn
motto that "business is business,"
we should none of us see a well day
from January to December.

The Chinese method is worth
studying. We recommend a statute
providing that all regular physicians
shall be compelled to practice on the
Chinese plan, which has worked
such marvelous results in the land of
Wun Lung.—Boston Herald.

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris,
Ark. Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of
lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced
me an incurable